

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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VEDENYAPIN ON DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE SESSION

LD231426 Moscow World Service in English 0810 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] First, Gennadiy Vedenyapin's commentary on the work of the Geneva Disarmament Conference where another full-scale session has just ended:

In his statement at the session, the head of the Soviet delegation Viktor Israelyan has called for a ban on nuclear weapons tests. Apart from having an adverse effect on the health and well-being of billions of people on this planet, nuclear tests lead to the appearance of new, still more destructive types of nuclear weapons. It is obvious that a complete ban on nuclear weapons tests would promote further talks on arms control. As you probably remember, the United States wrecked tripartite negotiations, in the course of which a treaty banning all nuclear weapons tests had actually been drafted. Upon entering office in January 1981, the present American Administration announced its decision to transfer the issue of a test ban into the category of remote goals. As the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency has said, the U.S. Administration does not intend to negotiate a complete ban on nuclear tests since such tests are needed for developing, modernizing and classifying warheads, for preserving reliable stocks of nuclear armaments and for assessing their use. What's more, official Washington has approved a large scale program for building up the nuclear arsenals.

According to press reports the Pentagon plans to produce about 17,000 more units of nuclear weapons in the next 6 years. This is the reason why the U.S. President has decided to increase the number of nuclear tests and to recall the U.S. delegation from the tripartite talks with Britain and the Soviet Union on banning such tests.

U.S. STANCE ON DISARMAMENT ISSUES ASSAILED

PM231447 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English 19 Aug 84 p 7

[Article by Vladimir Potashov of the USSR Academy of Sciences United States of America and Canada Institute: "Conditions for Dialogue"]

[Text] The problems of building up confidence, security and disarmament in Europe are in the forefront of attention at the current Stockholm Conference. The course of events has made these same problems the key issues of Soviet-American relations. The central question to be raised in this context is as follows: Why has international security weakened in the 80's?

Earlier this year, President Reagan declared that the world had become a safer place because "in 1984 the United States is stronger than ever before". Moscow declared that it is practical manifestation of political will and of desire to continue along the road of disarmament, rather than reliance on strength and rhetoric that makes the world safer.

As for the USSR, in recent years alone, it has come up with a series of initiatives, such as the unilateral pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons; unilateral moratoria on the deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe and the introduction of antisatellite weapons into outer space. How has the United States responded to these initiatives?

First of all, by launching an unprecedented programme for "America's rearmament" with strategic first-strike systems; by deploying first-strike missiles in Western Europe, and by beginning tests on the extremely destabilizing types of antisatellite weapons.

Secondly, by its invasion of Grenada, its military support for the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, and its staging of an unprecedentedly large-scale show of strength in Central America and the Far East.

Are these good reasons for saying that the world has become a safer place?

The Republican Party's electoral programme, adopted by the 1980 Detroit conference, formulated the party's objectives in no uncertain terms, as consisting in reaching "an overall military and technological superiority over the USSR". Sensing the current mood of his electorate, President Reagan has drastically changed the vocabulary of his 1984 electoral campaign. Whereas the word "peace" was all but absent from his earlier statements on foreign policy, in recent months he has tended to use it as often as twice every minute. Yet it still remains a "pax Americana", or a peace "based on strength". Nor has his attitude to the Soviet-American dialogue on disarmament undergone any change. According to him, "strength and dialogue go hand in hand".

Flying in the face of the principles of parity and equal security, the Reagan administration has put forward "verifiability" as one of the chief preconditions for any future agreement on disarmament. During the Soviet-American talks, the administration has blocked all proposals relating to the "America rearmament" programme under the pretext of the "unverifiability" of possible accords. The United States disguises its inconstructive approach by feigning concern about proper control over agreements with the USSR.

For the Soviet Union, the verification of accords is as important as it is for the other side, perhaps even more important. After achieving, through tremendous effort, strategic parity, which was later acknowledged in the SALT Treaties, the Soviet side has an obvious interest in sticking to these agreements. The Soviet approach to the problems of control is quite unambiguous: in accordance with the nature and scale of disarmament measures, Moscow is ready to go as far as universal and total control should universal and total disarmament be agreed upon.

The flexibility and constructive nature of the Soviet position on this issue has been proved in practice. When discussing the treaties on the underground nuclear tests and nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes (1974 and 1976), the USSR agreed to an exchange of full details, and in the latter case, to on-the-spot inspection on agreed conditions. Under the SALT-2 Treaty, the two sides exchanged data on the number of strategic armaments. Yet after these US requests were complied with, and the treaty of paramount importance signed by the heads of the two states, the new US administration unilaterally prevented it from being ratified.

The problem of whether or not the USA can be trusted as a partner in disarmament talks and as a party to international agreements is extremely important for worldwide security. Without trust, dialogue makes no sense and turns into a smoke screen for dangerous and treacherous pursuits. This has been emphasized in a Soviet Government Memorandum to the US State Department. It appears that all treaties, agreements and talks that interfere with "America's rearmament" programme have either not been ratified at all by the USA (as is the case with the 1974 and 1976 treaties on underground nuclear tests and the 1979 SALT-2 Treaty) or their provisions are being violated. Talks, including those pending agreement, have been disrupted: on a complete and total ban on nuclear tests, on a chemical weapons' ban, the talks on the Indian Ocean, and the antisatellite systems.

Moscow has once again confirmed its readiness for equitable and constructive talks on a serious basis should the other side agree to promote an atmosphere of trust and reduce international tension by practical deeds.

One can only conduct dialogue with Moscow on an equal footing. Having come to rely on parity, the USSR will never allow it to be disturbed, to say nothing of allowing parity to be consolidated in agreements advantageous to the USA alone. But at what level? At a still higher and more dangerous level owing to the US rearmament program? Or at a reduced level thanks to the reappearance of a realistic and constructive approach to disarmament? The Soviet leadership advocates the latter approach, and calls for a revival of detente not merely in words, but in deeds.

BEGLOV CONTRASTS U.S., USSR PEACE ACTIONS

AU231414 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 23 Aug 84 p 4

[Commentary by NOVOSTI's Spartak Beglov: "From the Soviet View: Back to the Dialogue"]

[Text] Only one single aspect of the answers that Sean MacBride, Lenin and Nobel Prize laureate, received from the leading representatives of the USSR and United States elicited a feeling of satisfaction everywhere: The interest in an improvement of relations between both countries expressed by the two leaders.

At the same time, Konstantin Chernenko's reply clearly points out the main difficulty on this road: the absence of any indication of actual deeds for strengthening peace and reducing the danger of war on the part of the present U.S. Administration, also at the present stage.

As Moscow believes, as a result of the destructive actions of the Reagan administration, in particular the following important mainstays of peace have suffered:

First, the overall structure of East-West relations was seriously undermined by Washington's aim at confrontation and hate-inspired rhetoric, which so poisoned the atmosphere that a fruitful dialogue on the basis of mutuality is impossible.

Second, the strategic situation on which the overall security of the world depends, began to become more and more out of control as a result of Washington's blatantly announced intention to achieve superiority in all total [as published] war, i.e., including America's capability to threaten the earth from space.

Proof of the absolute incapability or, to put it more precisely, the unwillingness of the U.S. Administration to underscore the sincerity of the President's peace-loving phrases with concrete actions is its refusal to heed the Soviet Union's appeal for declaring a moratorium on the siting of new arms. More than once the USSR has tried to carry the United States along by its example. Moscow unilaterally imposed a moratorium on stationing intermediate-range missiles in Europe. But Washington disregarded this signal. The USSR introduced a unilateral moratorium on testing and stationing antisatellite systems. The United States refused to display reciprocity in this field, too, and is not ready to conduct negotiations on preventing the militarization of space.

In my opinion, those observers are absolutely right who, after analyzing Konstantin Chernenko's and Ronald Reagan's answers, point out: If the U.S. president really wishes what he has recently begun to mention, "the need to free the earth from nuclear weapons," and so forth, he should at least stop the production and stationing of nuclear weapons in one of the many fields, or, he should come out with a clearcut pledge concerning the renunciation of the first use of nuclear weapons, that is, to guarantee to all and everyone that he will not unleash a nuclear war.

KOMMUNIST CITED ON PEACE MOVEMENT, DEPLOYMENT

LD232211 Moscow TASS in English 1933 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 23 TASS -- Anti-missile protests which swept many countries in the autumn of 1983 became the culmination of the assertion of the mass peace movement as a new important political factor in international relations and a substantial component of domestic politics in most Western countries, the journal KOMMUNIST says in its 12th issue. The importance of that fact can in no way be belittled by the failure of the movement, despite all its efforts, to prevent the beginning of the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe.

Today's developments point to two questions of major importance. First, contrary to prophecies of NATO propaganda, the anti-war movement has far from abated or become less broad-based. Second, the main slogans under which mass actions for peace have taken place this year and continue to be organised show that the "missile question" has not yet been closed for the anti-war movement and that it has not at all reconciled itself to the advent of the "post-Pershing age".

One of the important results of the development of the anti-war, anti-missile movement during the past few years, the journal says, is an active influx of broad strata of intellectuals into it and the mass-scale participation of young people, women and the clergy. The movement has involved even the elite of capitalist society. What is symptomatic in this respect is the participation in anti-war actions of a number of former senior officers of the NATO armies, as a result of which the international movement of "Generals for Peace and Disarmament" has emerged.

Summing up the results of the anti-missile efforts made so far, one can draw the conclusion that though the anti-war movement has not yet succeeded in averting the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe, the struggle against them contributed to major shifts in the views and moods of virtually all the strata of Western society as regards such major problems as the escalation of the threat of nuclear war, NATO policy and the actions of Western governments in this connection.

The Western militarist forces, primarily those in the NATO countries, have always tried to weaken and subvert the peace movement, the journal says. This policy has been pursued by different methods at various periods. At present particularly hard efforts are being made to subvert the anti-war movement from within, to mislead it and to divide it by introducing to it suitable ideas, concepts and slogans couched in peaceable phraseology.

Complex and ambivalent processes are taking place in the present-day anti-war movement. But despite the difficulties it faces and even some setbacks it sustains, it keeps advancing, gaining in strength, accumulating valuable experience and drawing from it important lessons for the future. Some of those lessons can be pointed out with sufficient certainty already today, the journal says.

KOMMUNIST CITED ON CEMA ENERGY PROBLEMS

LD231234 Moscow TASS in English 1215 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 23 TASS -- The economic conference of the CMEA member-countries at summit level spelled out the principles for resolving the fuel and energy problems, the KOMMUNIST journal writes.

To resolve these issues, the article says, it is necessary to map out a package of joint measures, which are directed first and foremost at a cost-saving and rational utilization of the energy carriers and raw materials, a cut in the electricity per worker and material consumption per unit ratios on the basis of introduction of advanced technology, perfect machines and equipment.

In the early eighties, the article pointed out, the share of the CMEA member-countries in the world consumption of energy resources reached 25 percent, and in the production of energy -- 27 percent. This means that the CMEA member-countries are fully self-sufficient in fuel and energy through their national production and through mutual supplies.

Further development of the economy of the states of the socialist community will be accompanied with an increase in the scope of fuel and energy consumption. However, intensive economic management makes it possible to increase energy consumption slower than at the preceding stages. In that connection the economic summit meeting pointed out that the CMEA member-countries will simultaneously take appropriate measures for the development of cooperation in the field of production and mutual supplies of fuel, energy and raw materials.

In the process of economic growth and socialist economic integration, the CMEA member-countries will be able to increase further fuel imports from the developing states and at the same time increase their finished product exports to those countries to the extent it will be mutually beneficial for the sides.

The socialist states display permanent readiness also for a further broadening of cooperation in the fuel and energy field with developed capitalist countries, the article said.

KOVALEV ASSESSES UN-GREEK-TURKISH CYPRUS TALKS

PM231331 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English 19 Aug 84 p 6

[Eduard Kovalev article: "The Cyprus Problem"]

[Text] Talks have ended in Vienna between UN Secretary-General J. Perez de Cuellar and representatives of the Greek and Turkish communities of Cyprus -- with each party separately. These trilateral consultations were held on instructions from the UN Security Council. The United Nations rightfully deems it necessary to persist in efforts to achieve an agreement between the Greeks and Turks in Cyprus on conditions acceptable to both communities. The UN's ultimate aim is to ensure the independence and sovereignty of the Republic of Cyprus, and to fully restore its territorial integrity and normal life on the island that were jeopardized by the tragic events of July 1974 -- the fascist putsch engineered by stooges of the Greek "black colonels" and the subsequent invasion of the northern part of Cyprus by Turkish troops.

Perez de Cuellar presented to the Greek-Cypriot and Turkish-Cypriot sides a confidential working document, suggesting approaches to the settlement of the problem. Without publicly disclosing the content of the "working principles", the UN Secretary-General expressed the hope, however, that, drawing on the new UN initiative, both sides would be able to resume intracommunal dialogue and thus ultimately secure the desired solution. Aware of the complexity of the problem, Perez de Cuellar, after consultations in Vienna, called on both sides "not to be in a hurry", to submit the UN proposals to thorough thought and the "working principles" to comprehensive analysis. He stressed that the Security Council's instruction, within the framework of which he acts, "is unlimited in time" and provides sufficient scope for the discussion of all useful initiatives.

For over ten years the Cyprus problem has not only remained unsolved, but has acquired an ever more complicated and dangerous character. The separatist act carried out by extremists from among the leadership of the Turkish community, undertaken in November of last year -- the proclamation of the self-styled state, the "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus", and the subsequent steps to formalize these unlawful actions such as the exchange of ambassadors with Turkey and the threats to hold a "referendum" and "parliamentary elections" in the northern part of the island -- results in an even tighter knot of intracommunal and international contradictions in that region.

No less dangerous is the behind-the-scenes fuss around the Cyprus question. Washington and the NATO military, while paying lip service to their willingness to promote a just settlement in Cyprus, are in fact making every effort to prevent such an outcome. They would like to turn independent Cyprus into their puppet in the Eastern Mediterranean and to make it into an "unsinkable aircraft carrier of the West". That these plans are more than products of the imagination is borne out by reports that two huge military bases -- an air base not far from Lefkoniko and a naval base on the island's north-western coast near Xeros -- are being built at a rapid pace with American money. According to well-informed circles, the U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces' right to use these bases will be finally formulated as soon as the existence of the so-called "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus" is formalized. The policy of faits accomplis, being pursued by the USA and its NATO allies with regard to the Cyprus question, should, the enemies of Cypriot unity hope, bring long-awaited fruits for NATO.

The foreign military presence -- both as it exists today and as it appears in the plans of NATO strategists -- has brought much suffering and hardship to the population of Cyprus. It has upset the age-old ties between the two communities and undermines the prospects of settling this already complex problem.

It is Western politicians who are responsible for the deliberate, artificial contraposition and division of the Greek and Turkish populations of Cyprus. Both at the time the state was formed and subsequently they have tried time and again to avail themselves of this convenient lever for influencing the situation in Cyprus and to play on the contradictions between the two communities. The same ends are also served by the covert, backstage encouragement given by the Western powers, primarily the United States, to extremist sentiment in the leadership of the Turkish community. It is for these reasons that no headway has so far been made on the Cyprus question.

The situation in Cyprus, which creates a threat to peace in the region, could be settled in a just and peaceful way on the basis of UN resolutions and intracommunal agreements at the highest level. Such a solution should provide for the demilitarization of the island, the withdrawal of all foreign troops and the dismantling of foreign military bases, as well as ensuring respect for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and non-aligned status of Cyprus. This would enable the Cypriot people to decide their own future.

It is precisely on these principles that the Soviet Union wishes to see agreement on the Cyprus question. This was stated during the recent meeting in Moscow between Konstantin Chernenko and Perez de Cuellar. The USSR has supported and will continue to support every effort aimed at ensuring that the Cyprus problem be solved in accordance with the will of the people of Cyprus, and that an agreement be reached that would be acceptable to the entire population of the island, meeting the just interests of both communities.

ANDREYEV HITS PENTAGON PLANS FOR B-52 TRANSFERS

PM240837 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Aug 84 Second Edition p 3

[F. Andreyev article: "The Pentagon's 'Double-Entry Bookkeeping'"]

[Text] The Pentagon is engaged in drawing up plans for using U.S. strategic bombers if a conventional war in Europe or on other continents is unleashed and also for direct U.S. armed interference in the event of conflicts emerging in various regions of the globe. For this purpose, it is proposed to withdraw some B-52 heavy bombers, which carry nuclear weapons, from the U.S. Air Force Strategic Air Command and include them in the facilities allegedly designed for delivering nonnuclear missile and bomb strikes.

These plans were mentioned, in particular, by U.S. Defense Department spokesman Alterman. Other representatives of the U.S. war department are also persistently propagandizing this idea. The presence in the U.S. Air Force (outside the framework of the Strategic Air Command) of a major strike force of heavy bombers armed with conventional weapons, the Pentagon points out, will create "favorable conditions" for basing them at airfields in U.S. ally countries, since they carry nonnuclear weapons.

However, the Pentagon's venture to create something similar to the Rapid Deployment Forces, at the expense of strategic aviation, is a false front. Let us look at the facts.

First, some of the authors of these plans let slip, as if in passing, that they conceal possibilities for building up the U.S. strategic nuclear missile potential without violating existing agreements. There is a lot to back this up: In exchange for "reequipping" the B-52 planes with conventional weapons, the Pentagon intends to introduce into the strategic offensive forces' armory the same number of nuclear weapon carriers, but of modern design. These may be the latest B-1B or "Stealth" strategic bombers or super-accurate MX ICBM's. That is, the number of strategic delivery vehicles will not diminish by a single unit, but the Strategic Air Command's nuclear potential will considerably increase.

Second, the plans to adapt the B-52 to resolve operational tactical tasks in a nonnuclear mode violate the rules formerly agreed at the SALT talks, for counting any particular armaments in the category of nuclear weapon delivery vehicles. On this score, U.S. General Rogers, supreme allied commander of NATO Forces in Europe, recently made a highly significant admission. In an interview with the magazine STERN, he said: "The sole possibility of detecting whether an attack is being made with nuclear weapons or not, is to wait until you see the first huge atomic mushroom going up." Yet it is proposed to use a strike group of "reequipped" U.S. heavy bombers for operations primarily in the European theater of war or the nearby areas of the Near and Middle East.

Finally, using arguments about "favorable conditions" for the deployment of B-52's on their allies' territories, the Americans are attempting to underpin their endeavor to return to the time when Europe's sky was criss-crossed by U.S. B-36 and B-47 strategic bombers. They used to rehearse tasks involved in the preparation for a surprise attack against the USSR and the other socialist countries. These provocative actions caused a manifold increase in the danger of the outbreak of war.

Today this threat is growing. To build up its nuclear first-strike potential, Washington plans, in addition to the Pershing II and cruise missiles deployed in West Europe, to bring its strategic bombers to the forward-based lines.

As we can see, the plans for "reequipping" the B-52's to function in a "nonnuclear mode," on inspection, prove to be an overt course toward nuclear arms upgrading, lightly concealed by demagogic arguments that instantly evaporate as soon as the Pentagon strategists' "double-entry bookkeeping" is detected.

U.S. PLANS TO MOVE WARTIME COMMAND CONDEMNED

LD231842 Moscow TASS in English 1711 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 23 TASS -- TASS military writer Vladimir Bogachev writes:

In case of emergency the Pentagon plans to move the headquarters of the U.S. Armed Forces in Europe from the West German city of Stuttgart to the British territory.

The construction of huge headquarters of the U.S. command equipped with the means of protection against the effects of nuclear, chemical and bacteriological weapons has been started in the locality of Dawes Hill, Buckinghamshire.

Apparently, the U.S. Administration looks upon West Germany as a potential radioactive wilderness too dangerous for the stay of U.S. generals implementing the military aspects of Reagan's "crusade" against socialist countries.

The construction of the new headquarters of U.S. forces in the British territory, at a greater distance from the Pentagon-envisaged "epicentre" of nuclear aggression is another "modernisation" of NATO's strategy of "flexible reacting", following the deployment of new "Pershings" and cruise missiles in Western Europe. The new "modernisation" is in keeping with Washington's directives to wage a "limited" nuclear war at a considerable distance from the United States territory.

Those who plan Washington's strategy show a touching concern for the safety of their generals after they push the buttons of nuclear Armageddon in Europe. There is no doubt that the generals will indeed get to their new headquarters in Dawes Hill before starting the war. There is no doubt also they are not going to let into their bunker the 60 million citizens of the FRG.

Apparently, they in Washington firmly hold the opinion that it is above all the Western Europeans who must pay for the U.S. experiments with the concept of the first nuclear strike.

EXPLODING TUNNEL PLANNED ALONG NATO-PACT LINE

Tunnel Seen as 'Mad Plan'

LD231932 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1817 GMT 23 Aug 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Vladimir Dunayev]

[Text] It is particularly dangerous when the minds of Pentagon generals become disturbed. The genes of Forrestal have been passed on by heredity. They have been passed on, for example, to Brigadier General Anton Smith. He is the head of the Pentagon directorate in charge of policy regarding NATO and West Europe.

Do you know what he has thought up? Digging a tunnel many kilometers long along the borders of the social community countries, laying special pipes in it, and filling them with liquid explosive, making a sort of dynamite belt, which can be blown up, as the general has stated, when the need arises.

Judging by the statement of the official representative of the U.S. Defense Department, this insane project is receiving close attention there.

A report has just come in from Bonn. The Pentagon's plans to construct a dynamite belt on West German territory along the border with the socialist countries, turning the FRG into a powder magazine liable to explode, have elicited a wave of indignation among the West German public. Manfred Schmidt, a Bundestag deputy from Bavaria, today demanded that an emergency session of Parliament be held on this very question. He also stated that the FRG Government should speedily make clear its attitude to such mad plans.

Pipeline Tests Conducted

LD240321 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] The American Department of Defense has acknowledged the existence of plans to build a pipeline in Europe filled with an explosive mixture along the frontiers between NATO and Warsaw countries. A Pentagon spokesman said tests had already been carried out in Federal Germany in detonating a pipeline of this kind. The Pentagon's new sinister plans have met with strong protest in Western Europe.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON REPUBLICAN PARTY CONVENTION

Convention Ends

LD240818 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] The American Republican Party has ended its convention in Dallas, Texas. The final speech was made by President Reagan. He confirmed the intention to continue the former course if reelected for a second term. The President in every way praised the achievements of his administration, including, as he said, the liberation of Grenada. That was how he described the intervention into the small island state.

From what the President said, it is clear that the administration will continue the course of interference in Central America under the pretext of a threat allegedly coming from the Soviet Union, Cuba and Nicaragua. Reagan again tried to shift responsibility onto the Soviet Union for undermining the talks on limiting strategic nuclear weapons.

The election platform approved by the convention of the Republican Party confirms the bid for military superiority over the Soviet Union and maps out a course of further escalating the arms race.

As Senator Lowell Weicker said, the approval of such a platform has shown that the Republican Party is controlled by the ultra-rightists.

Shabayev on Convention Close

LD231925 Moscow TASS in English 1729 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 23 TASS -- TASS commentator Boris Shabayev writes:

The U.S. Republican Party's hollywood-style show staged in Dallas, Texas, ended with a noisy endorsement of its election platform. And how could it have been otherwise if, they claim, the President himself is out of his mind about that bulky document?

All the platform's 100 pages are a veritable catechism of hegemonism and international terrorism and a confirmation of the runaway imperial ambitions and megalomania of the team currently in power in Washington. And no verbiage about "a commitment to freedom and democratic development" can conceal this fact. It is the most distinctly manifest in the sections dealing with U.S. policy in developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

As to the "commitment to democracy", the West German magazine STERN describe it in just so many words: The White House "embraces bloody dictators if they conduct pro-American policies." And this is only correct: Reagan's party regards El Salvador and Chile, South Korea and South Africa as models of "a successful development of democracy." The present U.S. rulers have a no less peculiar view of also freedom; for them it means the liberty to "promote the policy of free markets" and "to stimulate and consolidate the private sector."

With a cynical frankness the "platform" proclaims the incumbent administration's credo: to use economic "aid" only as "an effective means" of American foreign policy, to grant it to those who "seek to imitate our values and ideals", that is those who abandon an independent path of development, curtail the state sector and throw the door wide open to American private capital and transnational corporations and that is those who, as Pentagon chief Caspar Weinberger explained, provide access to strategically important districts, air fields and ports ensuring American presence. And as to those who refuse to put their necks under the American military-economic yoke, the Reagan team threatens to reduce American aid to them or cut it off altogether.

But whereas the military and political guidelines of the present administration's course in relation to developing countries are set forth in the Republican administration's platform quite clearly, its economic aspect remains as if "off screen". And this is not fortuitous. Otherwise its authors would have to withdraw all words "aid" from the document, replacing them with "plunder". Suffice it to recall the following facts: In the 1970s direct foreign investments in African countries stood at 4.9 billion dollars, while the sum total of profits carried from the continent amounted to nearly 16 million dollars. To wit: American monopolies and banks account for 80 percent of profits pumped out of Africa.

The catastrophic growth of developing countries' external debt, one of those most important causes is the exorbitantly high bank lending rate dictated by American financial moguls, puts many of them on the verge of catastrophe. In repaying their debts, they will have to pay back 130 to 140 billion dollars in the current year, which is more than ten times bigger than the sum total of their new credits taken in the West. Inequitable terms of foreign trade exchanges imposed on these countries cost them hundreds of billions of dollars every year.

But, as we see, the crusading American multimillionaires whose interests are zealously protected by the incumbent presidential team finds this still not enough. Under the slogan "rule, America" they dream of turning the whole world into their private ranch.

Ilichev Views Platform

LD231505 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Viktor Ilichev commentary]

[Text] Reason before strength; this is how philosophers in ancient Rome stressed the superiority of devotion to peace and sobermindedness over insane and baneful bellicosity, and their motto remains topical.

In fact it's more topical now than ever before, since we live in the explosive nuclear age when a world war would mean a global catastrophe and the end of humanity. But it looks like the motto of the delegates to the Republican convention in Dallas is quite the opposite -- strength before reason. This phrase conveys the essence of the Republicans' election platform written by President Reagan's aides and endorsed by the convention without any deliberations.

A stake on brutal strength is the essence and spirit of that document. It formulates the primary purpose of the United States as being stronger than any potential enemy, and a list of potential enemies includes the Soviet Union, Cuba, the other socialist states, national liberation movements, Nicaragua, Afghanistan and all the countries that have liberated themselves from imperialist dependence and are pursuing an independent policy. The Republicans' platform names both the purpose and the means it can be reached by, like an all-out arms buildup, above all a nuclear arms buildup. This is why the Dallas convention fully approved of the deployment of the new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe which disrupted the Soviet-American nuclear arms talks; and this is why the Dallas convention supported Reagan's plans to build antiballistic missile systems to be used in star wars. This is also why the Dallas convention gave the green light to another unprecedented military spending increase. During Reagan's term of office, American military spending almost doubled, currently totalling \$300 billion.

The United States' military budget is growing and in 1985 to 1989 the Pentagon plans to get \$2,500 billion. Indeed, Washington is seeking military supremacy at any cost to be able to dictate its will to the world. These thousands of billions of dollars, piles of weaponry, were the material foundation for the so-called nuclear joke of the United States' President who recently said he had authorized bombing the Soviet Union.

In view of the presidential election, a few words about devotion to peace and about talks with the Soviet Union have been included in the document endorsed by the Republican convention in Dallas but that rhetoric is disproved virtually in the same breath. According to the Republicans' platform, the United States should prevail in a possible nuclear conflict. This reaffirms the Reagan administration's stake on winning a nuclear war. So the United States' leaders have shown the world once again that they openly stake on strength, ignoring all calls to reason.

Zholkver Condemns Platform

LD231712 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Political observer Aleksandr Zholkver commentary]

[Tex] The Republican Convention ends in the U.S. city of Dallas today. I do not intend to evaluate the truly farcical atmosphere in which the convention was held. U.S. journalists themselves admitted that it was reminiscent of a standard Hollywood show. Evidently, this is the style of bourgeois political parties in the United States. Another specific feature of this style is that a group of professional politicians, representing the interests of the leading U.S. monopolies, are putting a man forward for the supreme state post in the United States, about whom THE WASHINGTON POST wrote that his jokes make the hair of people throughout the world stand on end. But, ultimately, this is an internal matter for Americans themselves.

But the Republican Party's election platform adopted at the Dallas convention, and, in particular, its foreign policy section, is no longer an internal matter for America, since it proclaims the course that the Republican administration intends to follow in world affairs if its leader remains in the White House.

What kind of a course is this? If one formulates it in brief, as many speakers at the Dallas convention did, one can say that it is based on reliance on force, crude military force, to ensure that U.S. imperialism has a commanding position in the world, a world which would be American or, at least, Americanized. America is country No 1, this is drummed into Americans, who are encouraged to forget the ignominy of the sordid wars in Vietnam, Korea, Grenada, and Lebanon. They proclaim to U.S. allies that America is country No 1 and demand that they display unquestioning obedience, whether over the deployment of unquestioning obedience, whether over the deployment of U.S. missiles or curtailing trade with the socialist countries. America is country No 1, this is what they proclaim to the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America seeking military bases from them and supplies of strategically important raw materials. When other countries are unwilling to reconcile themselves to Washington's claims, U.S. aircraft carriers are despatched to foreign shores. The Marines or gangs of mercenaries are sent into action. Threats of crusades are made.

This aggressive course was proclaimed for another 4 years at the Dallas convention. Admittedly, there is quite a big distance between proclamations and reality. The reality of the contemporary alignment of forces in the world is such that all attempts by U.S. imperialism to upset the military and strategic balance are doomed to failure. However, Marx warned that ignorance is a demonic force that can cause many tragedies. In our nuclear missile age, the results of the Dallas convention make this warning especially relevant.

KORNILOV: 'ARMS KINGS' INFLUENCE U.S. POLICIES

LD231322 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0900 GMT 23 Aug 84

["To Whose Advantage?" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 23 Aug (TASS) -- TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov writes:

The election platform adopted at the convention of the ruling Republican Party in Dallas, (Texas) is a challenge to the peoples of the world, because it confirms Washington's stake on diktat in world affairs and consolidates its line of strong-arm methods in politics and toward enforced material preparation for war. It runs counter to U.S. national interests because, in the long run, the arms race does not enhance security but reduces it, and undermines the basis of the U.S. economy. To whose advantage, is this militaristic platform, and in whose interest is it? In both cases the answer is the same: the U.S. military-industrial complex.

The economy of the United States, the most developed country of the capitalist world, has today become militarized in the ugliest way. Almost 150 state-owned works and about 4,000 big private enterprises in the United States are working "for war". In 1983 alone, the Pentagon concluded contracts worth \$140 billion with 30,000 subcontractors for the supply of weapons and ordnance. But the United States military-industrial complex is not just big business. It is an alliance between the biggest U.S. military-industrial monopolies and the militarist circles of the state apparatus, an alliance between the arms manufacturers and the gold braid of the Pentagon, a merging, a fusion of all circles and forces interested not in an improvement of the international atmosphere but, on the contrary, in further deterioration of it.

It is precisely these circles and these forces that "make" presidents in the United States, knock together a government, and have immense, at times decisive, influence on the shape of Washington's military-political conceptions and plans. Why, one may ask, did R. Reagan, governor of California, win the presidential election in 1980?

In many ways because he was supported and stakes were placed upon him by the mighty military-industrial concerns, especially the "arms kings" of California where more military enterprises and firms are concentrated than in any other state in the country. And who is it that today comprises the summit of the American state pyramid? It is well known that in the "President's crew" [prezidentskaya sotnya] every fourth person is a millionaire, and the means of most of the other representatives of the "highest echelon of power" can be counted in six figures. Some of them (for example, State Secretary G. Shultz and Pentagon chief C. Weinberger) are directly linked with the military-industrial corporations, and many others maintain such ties through various firms and banks in which they hold or held in the past leading posts. Should one be surprised that these gentlemen, who are actually representatives of U.S. "big business" and its core, the "industry of death", vote in favor of the arms race?

On the eve of the Dallas convention, the U.S. press reported that in 1983, Californian military-industrial corporations alone made more than \$9 billion in clear profit. The income of one of the Republican election fund's biggest contributors, the Northrop concern, which performs work for the U.S. Air Force, has increased in one year by more than 1,000 percent. Rockwell International corporation made almost \$400 million profit, and so on. In the future, the golden rain that Washington sprinkles on the "arms kings" will be even more abundant: The Republicans' platform asserts that although the United States' nuclear arsenals are cram-full, the "Californian mafia" in power intends to continue to bring production of more and more new weapons of death and destruction on stream....

The "platform" adopted in Dallas bears witness to the fact that the forces which are unified in the United States' military-industrial complex and which embody the most reactionary and aggressive part of the whole system of U.S. imperialism, are a serious threat to the peace and security of peoples....

U.S. EFFORTS TO CUT TRADE WITH USSR VIEWED

LD231532 Moscow TASS in English 1458 GMT 23 Aug 84

["Gross Blackmail" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 23 TASS -- TASS news analyst Ivan Ablamov writes:

The more flagrant the militarist course of the Reagan administration, the greater the impact of its aggressiveness on international economic relations. LE MONDE of Paris has charged the United States with "conducting economic warfare with every means available to it." What the newspaper meant was new restrictions imposed on Washington's insistence at its July meeting by the so-called Consultative Group Cooperation Committee (Cocom), concerned with control of export to socialist countries, upon exports to the CMEA member countries, the United States pushed through these measures by twisting the arms of its allies, although according to THE WASHINGTON POST, for instance, for the West European countries, still faced with high unemployment and weak economic growth rates, the growth of exports to the Eastern markets is vital to the development of their industries and long-term economic recovery.

The brazen pressure of Washington, which is prepared, if given a free hand, to label as strategic goods all but baby's dummies [pacifier] and to paralyze commodity exchanges between East and West, made a bad impression on the West Europeans.

Many of them recall with irony the U.S. arguments for an embargo as they realize that no Cocom is able to reverse the achievements of the Soviet Union. Peter Glotz, federal secretary of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, has observed, for instance, that the annual contributions of Western technology and knowhow to the Soviet Union's economic growth amount to a mere 0.1 percent. In other words, he says, according to specialists, the effect of the imports of technology and knowhow from the West on the Soviet Union is barely noticeable in macroeconomic terms. Cocom, Glotz justly points out, is not so much a means of countering the Soviet Union in the military field as a U.S. tool to suppress economic competition. Exposing the falsity of Washington's allegations that it only strives to prevent "leakages of secret technologies to socialist countries," the West German weekly DEUTSCHE VOLKSZEITUNG-TAT says: "The true reason is the United States' striving to consolidate its technological superiority over Western Europe and to weaken it as an economic rival."

It can be added here that Cocom was set up in 1949, when Western Europe was immensely dependent on the Americans, and the Reagan administration would like to turn the clock back to that time regardless of the costs.

Trying "to bring to heel" other countries, the United States no longer restricts its actions to its allies: Even neutral states which are not members of Western alliances become targets of its gross intervention. Everyone knows what protests were provoked by U.S. attempts to dictate to Sweden and Austria with whom they should trade and how.

The notorious American "hawk" Richard Perle, U.S. assistant secretary of defence, paying a visit to Finland, urged the Finnish Government to curtail trade and economic contacts with the USSR under the pretext that the Soviet Union "uses civilian technology it gets from Western countries for military purposes". The allegation of the American "hawk" was criticized by the Finnish press as a tactless attempt to pressure Finland and to prevent it from carrying on mutually beneficial trade with the Soviet Union. A number of Finnish periodicals noted that the visit of Richard Perle, who has a scandalous reputation, was linked to the Reagan administration's line of folding up trade with the USSR and to Washington's attempts to "tie" Finland to itself as a component of a technological blockade of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

All facts show that the United States is seeking to use Cocom and its economic policy in general to disrupt international trade and to subvert the export positions of other countries on the world market.

REPUBLICANS SEEN PURSUING TWO-CHINA POLICY

PRC Protests

LD231720 Moscow TASS in English 1707 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing August 23 TASS -- China's ambassador to the United States has demanded that clauses concerning Taiwan and Hong Kong should be removed from the Republican Party's election platform, according to a XINHUA news agency report from Washington.

A protest note sent to the chairman of the committee drafting the Republican Party's election platform says that these clauses grossly violate the principles of relations between the two countries and constitute interference in China's internal affairs. The Chinese ambassador stressed that China had been "shocked" by the support for Taiwan, proclaimed in the platform, which reflects the U.S. Administration's "two-China policy." The document draws attention to the fact that the text of the platform ignores the agreements endorsed in three joint American-Chinese communiques."

Washington August 23 TASS -- The newspaper WASHINGTON POST, commenting on the Chinese ambassador's protest at formulations in the Republican Party's election platform, which are unacceptable for China, stresses that the National Convention of the Republican Party adopted the platform on Tuesday without making any changes.

Mulatov Views Policy

OW240121 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Mulatov commentary: "The United States Peddles a Two-China Policy"]

[Text] According to reports, the Chinese Embassy in Washington lodged a protest with the U.S. Republican Party National Committee. The question raised by China concerns Reagan's wish to develop U.S.-Taiwan relations, as seen from the platform approved by the party. This is regarded as a gross violation of the principles guiding Sino-U.S. relations, and interference in China's internal affairs. In this connection, our station observer Mulatov writes the following commentary:

I wish to call the Chinese listeners' attention to the U.S. Republican Party platform pledges to abide by the U.S. Taiwan Relations Act, promote further development of mutually beneficial economic relations between the United States and Taiwan, and ensure Taiwan's security. The document points out: Ensuring Taiwan's freedom remains an important component of our policy. We are prepared to assist Taiwan and defend its freedom.

The passage I have just quoted clearly indicates Reagan's principled pro-Taiwan policy, that is, to continue occupying Taiwan and supplying American-made arms to Taipei. It should be noted that lately, American newspapers have repeatedly pointed out that, to be reelected, Reagan has toned down his pro-Taiwan sentiments considerably. THE NEW YORK TIMES said recently: In 1980, Reagan voiced his support for Taiwan, but in 1984 he has assumed a cautious attitude in supporting the Taiwan leadership's demand for [words indistinct] with China.

However, Reagan's cautious attitude before the election campaign is useless. The Republican Party's anti-Chinese platform proves that the U.S. authorities have consistently pursued the strategic line of a two-China policy. Moreover, the United States has worked tirelessly to promote trade, economic, scientific and technical, cultural, and military cooperation. According to statistics, Taipei's foreign trade will reach an unprecedented level of \$21 billion this year. Japan-Taiwan trade will also reach an unprecedented \$9 billion.

The United States has continued to supply Taiwan with new American military technology. In a word, the U.S. imperialists do not want to give up Taiwan. The United States wants to use the pending Taiwan question as a political lever and means to carry out its coercive policy against China. However, Taiwan's importance to Washington is beyond this. As is well known, the United States has started to implement the plan to build an anti-communist front along the coastal areas of eastern Asia. In the plan, the Reagan administration regards the Taipei regime, which is armed to the teeth and maintains close military ties with Washington, Tokyo, and Seoul, as an important part of such a military bloc to be formed according to the NATO formula.

I have only cited a few facts. But they amply prove that the United States has pursued a long-term two-China policy encroaching on the Chinese people's sovereignty, and hurting their national dignity. The U.S. Republican Party's platform also suffices to prove this point. Once Reagan is reelected, the Republican Party platform will become Washington's foreign policy for the next 4 years.

U.S. NAVY SECRETARY'S TALKS IN PRC CITED

PM231133 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Aug 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS reports under general heading "Military Ties Developing"]

[Text] Tokyo, 22 Aug -- According to a report in TOKYO SHIMBUN, U.S. Navy Secretary J. Lehman, who is visiting China, has inspected the Chinese naval base at Dairen. The newspaper stresses that, as a result of the talks held between J. Lehman and Chinese representatives, an accord has been reached on developing the exchange of technology between the U.S. and PRC Navies. China, which is planning to modernize its naval forces, attaches great significance to organizing exchanges with the United States in this area.

In the newspaper's words, the talks have been "exceptionally constructive in character." TOKYO SHIMBUN voices the opinion that these talks have created the preconditions for "further developing of military cooperation between Washington and Beijing."

Western observers in Beijing, the newspaper writes, are in no doubt that the Chinese Navy is very interested in expanding cooperation with Washington. A statement issued by the U.S. Embassy in Beijing says that an agreement has been reached concerning the next steps in this direction, such as technical cooperation, reciprocal visits by naval officers, and talks among Navy chiefs.

Washington, 22 Aug -- An official Pentagon spokesman has reported today that American and Chinese official military representatives have discussed the question of the possibility of American warships' putting in at Chinese ports. In so doing, he stressed that such visits "will demonstrate the close cooperation between China and the United States."

MATERIALS CONCERNING MPR LEADERSHIP CHANGE

Press on Batmonh Speech

Moscow PRAVDA and IZVESTIYA in Russian, on page 4 of their 24 August First and Morning Editions respectively, carried new MPRP General Secretary Jambyn Batmonh's speech to the 23 August extraordinary MPRP Central Committee plenum. For the text of Batmonh's address, see page F 1 of the 24 August Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

CPSU Congratulates Batmonh

PM241205 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Aug 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers

Dear Comrade Batmonh! The CPSU Central Committee cordially congratulates you on your election as general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee.

Soviet people know you well as an eminent party figure and statesman of fraternal Mongolia, a communist and internationalist, and a consistent champion of the indissoluble friendship between Mongolia and the Soviet Union. They highly assess unity and cooperation with the Mongolian people and have been and will continue to be their reliable friend and ally.

We express the firm conviction that your activity in this high post will be marked by new major achievements by Mongolia's working people under the leadership of the MPRP in building socialism and by a progressive expansion and deepening of the all-around collaboration between our parties, states, and peoples on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

You can be assured that you will always meet with complete support from the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government in efforts aimed at achieving these noble aims.

With all our heart we wish you, dear Comrade Batmonh, good health and great successes in your responsible work for the good of the Mongolian people and the entire community of socialist countries.

The CPSU Central Committee

Batmonh Profiled

LD231536 Moscow TASS in English 1522 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, August 23 TASS -- Jambyn Batmonh was born on March 10, 1926 in the family of an arat (herdsman) in Hyargas Somon, Ubsanur Aimak. He is a graduate of the Mongolian State University and the Academy of Social Sciences at the CPSU Central Committee.

A member of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party from 1948, he became a candidate member of the Central Committee in 1971, and a member of the Central Committee and the Political Bureau of the MPRP Central Committee in 1974.

In the period from 1951 to 1973 he was engaged in teaching, was a prorector of the higher party school at the MPRP Central Committee and rector of the Mongolian State University. [Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1430 GMT on 23 August, in a Vremya newscast report on Batmonh's biography, renders the period mentioned in the preceding sentence "1951 to 1967" -- supplying different year]

In 1973 Jambyn Batmonh was assigned to the apparatus of the MPRP Central Committee where he headed the department of science and education. He became deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the MPR in May 1974 and chairman of the Council of Ministers in June 1974. He is a deputy of the Great People's Hural.

Jambyn Batmonh took part in the economic meeting of member countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance at summit level in Moscow in 1984.

Jambyn Batmonh is a prominent leader of the party and the state. In all posts entrusted to him by the party and people he displayed big organizing abilities, was distinguished for high party adherence to principle, loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Jambyn Batmonh makes a big contribution to the development and deepening of the firm friendship of the Mongolian and Soviet peoples, the close cooperation of the Mongolian People's Republic with the other fraternal socialist countries, to the cause of strengthening peace and the security of peoples.

He has been awarded many Mongolian orders and medals, and high decorations of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

At the 8th pre-term plenary meeting of the MPRP Central Committee Jambyn Batmonh was elected general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party.

MILITARY DELEGATION RETURNS FROM MONGOLIA

PM231135 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Aug 84 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Delegation's Return"]

[Text] A Soviet military delegation headed by Army General I.M. Tretyak returned home from Mongolia 22 August after taking part in the celebration of the 45th anniversary of the defeat of the Japanese aggressors by Soviet and Mongolian troops in the region of Halhain Gol River.

MOSCOW CITES CHERNENKO FOREWORD IN JAPANESE BOOK

LD241131 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] The publication in Tokyo of a book of speeches and articles by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which was published by the (?Kukusai Bunka Shebansa) Publishing House, has become a remarkable event in the public and political life of Japan.

Significant attention of the Japanese public is attracted by the address of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko to the Japanese reader. It says: When I think of Japan, the thought never leaves me of the enormous possibilities for Soviet-Japanese cooperation which are still not being exploited. For this reason I welcomed with satisfaction the proposal for the publication of a collection of my speeches and articles in your country.

Geography has determined that the USSR and Japan are close neighbors. Our shores are washed by the waters of the same Pacific Ocean, but one cannot say that relations between our countries have been pacific.

As is said, you cannot rewrite history; and all the more so now in the nuclear age when we all live on a mutually linked and fragile earth in which the requirement to harmonize fullblooded links between the USSR and Japan, which are truly good-neighborly, persistently makes itself felt. This is essential for the sake of the vital interests of the Soviet and Japanese peoples, for the sake of peace in Asia and throughout the world.

I know, the address says, how close to the heart the Japanese people -- who have known the monstrous tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki -- take the threat of war. The three no's of Japan in relation to nuclear weapons -- not to produce, to possess or to permit -- is the fundamental political conclusion which was made by Japan at one time. We welcome it; and we not only welcome it. The Soviet Union, which was compelled to create its own, corresponding potential in response to the stepping up of the nuclear armaments of the United States, has taken upon itself the pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons; moreover, not to use them at all against countries on whose territory are neither their own nor other countries' nuclear systems. Our supreme interest is to attain the curtailment of the arms race, first and foremost, of course, the nuclear arms race. We are prepared to go our own part of the way, as far as the full elimination of weapons of mass destruction, if the other side will also occupy a constructive position and will adopt the principle of equality and identical security.

Taking advantage of this opportunity, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko notes, I want to say three yeses concerning Soviet-Japanese relations. First, we are in favor of the enrichment of political links and contacts between the USSR and Japan. The proposal, which was advanced by the Soviet Union to Japan, to conclude a treaty on good-neighborliness and cooperation remains in force. This would be an important step toward the strengthening of mutual trust and the creation of a favorable atmosphere for the continuation of talks on a peaceful treaty. The joint working out by our countries, with the participation of other interested states, of confidence-building measures in the Far East could play a useful role in the improvement of Soviet-Japanese relations.

Second, we are in favor of a significant expansion of mutually beneficial business links between the USSR and Japan. There are enormous potential opportunities here. The coming 5-year plan in the Soviet Union and the subsequent years will be, for us, connected with the assimilation of the very rich areas adjacent to the Baykal-Amur Railroad. We shall, of course, find use for the unique resources of that zone in our national economy; but we would be prepared to think about the participation of other countries, including Japan, in the realization of our large-scale plans.

Third, we are in favor of the multiplication of cultural links between the USSR and Japan. Soviet people are familiar with the works of the creative genius of the Japanese people. And we know that in the Japanese people there lives a profound interest in Russian and Soviet culture. For attention to each other's culture, knowledge of the spiritual heritage of every people, is a direct path to the heart and to reason.

In conclusion, I should like to express the hope that acquaintance with the collection of my articles and speeches will help the Japanese reader to see and understand more fully that the Soviet Union strives for peace and creativity, for good relations with all of its neighbors, both those who are close and those who are far away. If this happens, I shall be sincerely glad. I wish from my heart to the Japanese people well-being and prosperity in conditions of unbreakable peace.

S.E. ASIAN CONCERN OVER PRC POLICY CITED

PM230936 [Editorial Report] Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 34, 17-23 August (Signed to Press 16 August) carries on page 11 an 800-word item under the title "Alarm at China's Policy."

It is introduced by the following ZA RUBEZHOM note in boldface:

"The Southeast Asian states are showing concern at the expanding military and economic ties of the United States, West European countries, and Japan with China, perceiving Beijing's policy in the region as a real long-term threat to their own security."

ZA RUBEZHOM goes on to quote a Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA report on a statement by Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad at a press conference in Canberra's National Press Club during an official visit to Australia. As reported by ZA RUBEZHOM, Mahathir expressed fear that "the Beijing leadership" may be "tempted to take dangerous steps in the south" and "emphasized that, as in the past, China poses a real long-term threat to Malaysia's security owing to political and historical reasons." He is also quoted as remarking that "very great concern is caused by the fact that no one knows what China's future leadership will be like."

The BERNAMA report is followed by an apparent reprint of a Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES commentary claiming that "fear of China is not as unreasonable as it may appear to outsiders" and asserting that "the point is that we do not trust Beijing's intentions." After recalling China's support for Maoist groups in Malaysia and briefly examining the development of Sino-American relations, NEW STRAITS TIMES concludes: "We have every reason, and not just historical or military reason, to be concerned at this development of events."

IZVESTIYA VIEWS INDONESIAN FOREIGN POLICY

PM221357 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by V. Andreyev: "Indonesia: Path of Independence"]

[Text] On 17 August the Indonesian people celebrated the 39th anniversary of their independence. The proclamation of independence marked the emergence of a major new state -- the Republic of Indonesia -- in Southeast Asia.

Over the years of independence, the Indonesian people have traveled a hard road, experiencing interference and intrigues from Western states, primarily the United States, Britain, and the Netherlands. In the struggle against imperialist and neocolonialism, Indonesia is winning high international prestige.

In recent decades the Indonesian Government has been paying special attention to questions of economic development. It has succeeded in achieving definite results in this direction. At the same time, the crisis of the world capitalist economy to which Indonesia is linked -- primarily the fall in prices for petroleum products, whose sales account for about 70 percent of all export revenue -- has seriously complicated the country's economic situation and jeopardized the fulfillment of long-term development plans.

The imperialist states, primarily the United States and Japan, which are Indonesia's main creditors, are trying to play on its financial and economic indebtedness and to influence the Indonesian foreign policy course. They are gambling on involving that Asian country in the implementation of the West's military-strategic plans, primarily in the Asia and Pacific region. The United States is displaying particular activeness in this direction.

Emissaries of President Reagan at varying levels are literally besieging Jakarta, intimidating the Indonesians with the alleged Soviet threat. On this pretext they are trying to prompt the Indonesian Government to take part in various U.S.-planned military-political combinations, to gradually turn ASEAN into a military bloc, and increase military appropriations.

However, Indonesian public and political circles are increasingly realizing what really lies behind Washington's demarches and what aims are being pursued here. Indicative in this respect is the recent statement by (S. Dzhivandono), chief of the foreign relations section of the Indonesian Center for Strategic and International Studies, which is close to the government, to the effect that "the United States is deliberately distorting the Soviet Union's policy, which does not threaten the Southeast Asian countries but is aimed at preserving military equilibrium in the region."

Indonesia is also becoming increasingly convinced that, despite numerous assurances of friendship and an obvious desire to present itself as Indonesia's military and political ally, the United States in practice assigns it a secondary role in the system of its foreign policy priorities and, to a considerable extent, ignores Indonesian national interests.

Indonesians are particularly pained by the course steered by Washington toward establishing a military-strategic partnership with Beijing. Viewing China, for a number of historical, political, and economic reasons, as the main threat to the security of the Southeast Asian countries, the Indonesian leadership rightly fears that, for the sake of its own imperial aims, Washington could sacrifice Indonesia as it has already sacrificed many others.

The Indonesian leadership has recently been markedly activating its foreign policy and seeking to make it more dynamic and independent and more in keeping with Indonesia's position as a major developing and nonaligned state.

Signs of a certain evolution in Indonesian foreign policy are displayed in many things, including the approach to Southeast Asian problems. Despite the pressure being brought to bear on Jakarta, it is continuing, albeit only sometimes and not always consistently, to conduct dialogue with the SRV. It is displaying a certain realism in its understanding of the danger of further aggravating the situation surrounding Kampuchea and involving external forces in the conflict even more. Indonesian ruling circles display a distinctly negative attitude to the idea of turning ASEAN into a military bloc -- an idea which is being actively promoted not only by the United States, but also, with its encouragement, by extremist forces in the association.

In the international arena as a whole, Indonesia's role has become more marked. It has increasingly sounded notes of alarm over the destiny of peace in connection with the threat of nuclear war and the intensification of the arms race. President Suharto recently stated: "Indonesia sees three problems which challenge the world community at present. They are the problems of maintaining peace, disarmament, and development. We view all three as interconnected, and they must be resolved urgently...The struggle for peace, security, and international detente, like human development, is our constructive task and is clearly reflected in the preamble to the country's constitution."

The Indonesian leadership has recently been taking steps to develop relations with the socialist countries, including the Soviet Union.

As is well known, Soviet-Indonesian relations have not always developed evenly. They have had periods in which they have risen and periods of a certain decline, and they have encountered certain difficulties, but as a whole, life has convincingly proved that, despite differences in their socioeconomic systems, the USSR and Indonesia can cooperate effectively and to their mutual advantage in the most diverse fields. This was confirmed yet again by the official visit paid to the USSR 1-4 April of this year by Indonesian Foreign Minister M. Kusumaatmaja, which was a major milestone in our relations. The talks revealed that the views of the USSR and Indonesia coincide or are close on a broad spectrum of international problems, including those concerning peace and war, the safeguarding of international security, the struggle against colonialism and apartheid, a Near East settlement, the creation of a peace zone in the Indian Ocean, and a new international economic order. This commonality of interests between the Soviet and Indonesian peoples is the basis for the further development of Soviet-Indonesian bilateral relations on the foundation of equality, respect for sovereignty, and noninterference in internal affairs. During the talks, spheres and avenues were defined for cooperation between the two countries, and accords were reached on activating trade and economic ties, expanding political dialogue, and establishing contacts in the field of culture and sport.

Thanks to the two sides' efforts, many of these accords are beginning to acquire material form and to be embodied in practical deeds. One example is the visit this June by a delegation from the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry headed by Chamber Chairman (Sukamdani). It may confidently be said that the consistent development of this trend would accord with the interests of the Soviet and Indonesian peoples and the cause of peace throughout the world.

The Soviet Union has always displayed, and continues to display, a sense of profound respect for the talented and industrious Indonesian people. Soviet people see Indonesia as one of the founder countries of the nonaligned movement, on whose soil the historic Bandung principles were announced. On the eve of Indonesia's national holiday, Soviet people wish its people success in the struggle to consolidate their independence and to overcome the difficulties on this path.

FURTHER ON ROMANIAN LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

Ceausescu Speech Cited

PM231205 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Aug 84 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Ceremonial Session in Bucharest"]

[Text] Bucharest, 22 Aug -- A joint session of the RCP Central Committee, the Grand National Assembly, and the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front was held in Bucharest today to mark the 40th anniversary of Romania's liberation from the fascist yoke.

The session was attended by a Soviet party and government delegation headed by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, delegations from the other socialist countries, and foreign guests.

N. Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of Romania, delivered a report and noted that the 23 August 1944 uprising put an end to the antipeople policy of the most reactionary Romanian bourgeois-landowner circles and led to Romania's withdrawal from the war unleashed by fascist Germany and entry into the antifascist war on the side of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the Anti-Hitler coalition.

Romanian-Soviet brotherhood in arms was formed on a new basis in the joint struggle of the Romanian and Soviet servicemen.

We pay tribute to the Soviet army and the Soviet servicemen who fought hard against fascism and sacrificed themselves for the defeat of fascism, the speaker emphasized. The best way of honoring the memory of the millions of people who gave their lives in the struggle against fascism is to do everything to ensure that the horrors of fascism and war are never repeated and to ensure the peoples' supreme right to life, freedom, independence, and peace.

Romania, N. Ceausescu continued, is celebrating the 40th anniversary of liberation as an agrarian-industrial state with a powerful modern industry and a socialist agriculture. Science, education, and culture have been further developed.

Speaking of Romania's participation in the international division of labor, he noted the country's determination to make a fitting contribution, in the spirit of the accords reached during the CEMA countries' recent economic summit conference in Moscow, to the further steady upsurge of cooperation within that organization's framework. This will open up new prospects for the growth of each country's national economic potential and for the improvement of the well-being of the socialist community countries' peoples and help increase socialism's power and prestige in the world.

In November of this year, he continued, the 13th RCP Congress will meet and draft the plan for the country's socioeconomic development for 1986-1990, outlining the main avenues of Romania's development through the year 2000. The main task of the forthcoming 5-year plan will be the further development of the material and technical base and the implementation of the party program to build a developed socialist society.

Touching on topical international problems, the speaker emphasized that the present day's main task is to end the arms race, achieve transition to disarmament, above all nuclear disarmament, and defend the peoples' right to life and peace. It is essential to do everything to halt military conflicts and peacefully resolve issues.

We have attached, and continue to attach, great importance to relations with the socialist countries. Romania pays special attention to the development of the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union. The consolidation of the socialist countries' solidarity and cooperation is of great importance for all international life and for the enhancement of the world prestige of socialism and of the policy of cooperation and peace on the planet, N. Ceausescu said in conclusion.

Borisov Article

PM231420 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Aug 84 Second Edition p 3

[I. Borisov article: "Liberation Holiday; 40 Years of People's Romania"]

[Excerpt] From the first steps in the formation of the new, People's Romania, the Soviet Union gave all-around selfless aid and support and made a great contribution to strengthening its international positions. In talks with the United States and Britain the USSR defended terms for the armistice agreement with Romania that corresponded to Romania's national interests and favored the Romanian people's struggle to establish a democratic system. Largely thanks to the USSR's firm stance and initiative, Romania took its rightful place in the United Nations.

The Soviet-Romanian Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Aid signed 4 February 1948 was a reliable foundation for the young republic's formation. It was the first equal treaty between Romania and a great power, and it opened up prospects for building the new society and reliably guarded the Romanian people from the imperialists' aggressive aspirations.

In the postwar years Romanian working people, under the leadership of the communist party, have turned their backward, agrarian country into a socialist state with a multisectorial developing economy. A long-standing cooperation within the CEMA framework and military-political collaboration with the other socialist countries united in the Warsaw Pact have played a great role in Romania's successes.

Celebrating their history's portentous jubilee on the eve of the 13th RCP Congress, the Communists and all the working people and Army servicemen of socialist Romania are proudly summing up the results of what has been achieved and outlining new targets. Today Romania produces 5,200 percent more industrial output and 300 percent more agricultural output than in 1938. Its national income has increased by 1,400 percent over this period. The income of urban and rural working people has risen by 540 percent. Science, culture, and education are developing. Industry has become the national economy's leading sector, producing more than 57 percent of the national income.

The cooperation between the Soviet Union and socialist Romania is multifaceted and dictated by the objective requirements of pooling efforts to resolve peace and international security. Life shows that relations between our countries are developing on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, equal rights and independence, and on the basis of the 7 July 1970 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Aid (which replaced the first Soviet-Romanian treaty) and the joint statement adopted in November 1976.

Throughout the postwar years the Soviet Union has firmly occupied first place in Romanian trade, now accounting for over one-fifth of Romania's foreign trade turnover. The USSR satisfies a considerable proportion of Romania's needs for equipment and raw materials.

Over 140 industrial projects have been built and modernized with the help of the USSR.

The Soviet-Romanian summit talks held this June in Moscow were a new boost and essential contribution to strengthening the all-round cooperation between the CPSU and the RCP. As K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, noted in his speech at the dinner in honor of N. Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and Romanian president, it is of particular importance in the present international situation to strengthen in every possible way the fraternal countries' unity and cohesion on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and to ensure still closer collaboration among them in the world arena.

Under conditions of the complex international situation exacerbated through the fault of the U.S. ruling circles, the Warsaw Pact serves as an effective instrument for ensuring the security of the allied socialist states and an important factor in maintaining and reinforcing peace in Europe. It has been firmly defending our historic gains for almost 30 years now.

It was stressed during the Moscow meeting that the USSR and Romania, acting together with other allied socialist states, will not permit the prevailing military-strategic equilibrium to be upset to the detriment of their security interests.

The 26th CPSU Congress' principled course imbued with the idea of proletarian internationalism and the Moscow summit talks open up broad prospects for further improving Soviet-Romanian relations and new possibilities for strengthening the friendship and combat cooperation between our countries' peoples and armies. In connection with the 40th anniversary of Romania's liberation from the fascist yoke, Soviet servicemen wish their Romanian comrades in arms successes in combat and political training and increased combat skill for the good of strengthening the defense capability of the motherland and all Warsaw Pact states.

Romanian Envoy's Address

LD232219 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 23 Aug 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Taking part in our program is Traian Dudas, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the USSR.

[Begin Dudas recording] Dear friends. [Following in Romanian with superimposed translation] Today, the Romanian people, rallied around the Romanian Communist Party, are in an atmosphere of patriotism and enthused with creative activity. They are celebrating the 40th anniversary of the victory of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution, of social and national liberation.

The revolution of 23 August 1944, organized and led by the Romanian Communist Party, was accomplished in the favorable international situation which arose as a result of the brilliant victories gained by the heroic Soviet army, the armies of the other countries of the anti-Hitler coalition, and the partisan movement and resistance forces of the countries enslaved by fascism.

Today, Romania is a country with a dynamic economy and with flourishing science, art, and culture. Gross industrial output has increased 100-fold since 1945, and agricultural output, 7-fold.

The national income has gone up 32-fold. On this foundation, a broad program of measures to raise living standards has been implemented.

This year will see the 13th congress of the Romanian Communist Party, which will open up fresh vistas for our country's socialist building. The Romanian people are aware that the implementation of the plans which have been outlined is linked with the maintenance of peace, security, and international cooperation. Romania consistently advocates the development of friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries, and attaches special significance to relations with the Soviet Union. The recent talks between the leaders of our parties and states, Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, were an important element in their development.

We are broadening our relations with the developing nonaligned countries and with all the states of the world.

In the sphere of international politics, Romania firmly adheres to the principles of equal rights, respect for independence and national sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, cooperation on the basis of mutual advantage, and the right of every people to be master of their own destiny without external interference.

Our country plays an active part in international life and in the settlement of complex issues of the modern world by political methods and firmly advocates a reduction in international tension, the implementation of measures to halt the arms race and to bring about a switch to disarmament, above all nuclear disarmament, and security and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

I should like, dear friends, to wish you fresh successes in the implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and progress in the struggle for peace and international cooperation. [Following in Russian] Thank you for your attention. [end recording]

PRAVDA VIEWS ALTENBURG ASSESSMENT OF BUNDESWEHR

PM231549 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Aug 84 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Yu. Yakhontov dispatch: "Dangerous Forgetfulness: How the FRG Is 'Justifying' the Buildup of the Bundeswehr's Might"]

[Text] Bonn, 22 Aug -- A very significant item appeared in the Hamburg weekly DER SPIEGEL last week. It was devoted to describing how W. Altenburg, inspector general of the Bundeswehr, has carried out the instruction of Defense Minister M. Woerner to make an "inventory" of the FRG's Armed Forces which are entrusted to him. The results of the examination, which ran to 50 pages, were so "devastating" that so far, the weekly writes, they have only dared to show this document to the members of two Bundestag committees -- those concerned with the budget and defense. Despite the measures taken -- the committees were only given a few hours to acquaint themselves with Altenburg's conclusions -- it proved impossible to look after the document and one copy disappeared without trace.

But this is not the main matter of course. Rather, it is the conclusions reached by the inspector general after his "inventory." Clearly the defense minister's praise for him was no coincidence since he was given an "excellent" rating for his fulfillment of the set task which was to prove that the Bundeswehr's combat capability was "wide open to criticism" and that, although it is equipped with the latest Tornado aircraft, Leopard tanks, and modern air defense systems, they are only fit for use on parades. And that, despite the fact that about DM100 billion have been spent on arms in the past 10 years, the West German Armed Forces do not have modern electronic surveillance and guidance systems or the full range of munitions required by NATO norms, and that air defense, communications, and medical backup are in a bad way. Who is to blame here? Clearly the Social Democrats, it is suggested in Bonn, since they were in power in the FRG at that time.

All this means, the document warns, that in the event of conflict NATO will be forced "to think at a very early stage about measures of nuclear escalation," or, to put it more briefly, to unleash nuclear war. Altenburg stops beating about the bush and openly names the enemy. "The main thing for us," writes this man who only knows war from books and movies, "is to destroy the first wave of Soviet troops." We must try to do this, he continues, using conventional "armaments" so as to give the "political leadership the time and freedom to maneuver" and to enable the Bundeswehr to be less dependent on using nuclear weapons. In brief, the call to improve and build up the strike power by means of conventional arms is just what the Pentagon and NATO are asking for now from the FRG.

Attention is next drawn to the struggle against the enemy's air defense forces. The Tornado and Alpha jet fighter-bombers will be equipped with new bombs and missiles which will be used "even in the initial stage of a war" (in Altenburg's words) to destroy airstrips at the Warsaw Pact states' Air Force bases.

The third and also important point of this militarist program is to eliminate the second wave of Soviet troops. The inspector general, DER SPIEGEL writes, is going to propose an increase in appropriations for the development of various types of missiles including aerodynamic remote-controlled unmanned projectiles [krylatyye, bespilotnyye letayushchiye snaryady s distantsionnym upravleniyem] whose task will include the destruction of railroad junctions, command points, depots, and bridges across the Vistula, Oder, and Elbe to hinder the progress (?!) of Soviet troops.

Those are the results of the "inventory" and the "ensuing" tasks of the Bundeswehr which, in terms of numbers and combat equipment, is the strongest army in Western Europe, -- as is generally recognized. But they are now trying to play down this fact, preferring instead to expatiate on the weaknesses and shortcomings of this NATO strike force on the continent. They are pleading "poverty" and even appealing to America to pressure Bonn's parliamentarians into agreeing to more billions for fueling the arms race.

And here is the surprising thing: The Soviet press is being reviled here for unmasking West Germany's revanchists and militarists who have been particularly prominent of late. It is also surprising that certain influential FRG newspapers such as DIE WELT, FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, and a number of others are openly discussing what the Bundeswehr needs above all to overcome the Soviet Union -- this, in all probability, is considered customary in Bonn now. Many people here are remarking that it is clearly becoming a fashionable malady in Bonn to forget the lessons of the not so distant past and to forget solemn oaths and promises. This, however, is a dangerous malady.

RHEINISCHE POST CITED ON 1945 CRIMEA CONFERENCE

PM231415 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 23 Aug 84 p 3

[Unattributed review of foreign press: "The Focus of Attention"]

[Excerpt] The West German press comments on President Reagan's attempts to question the decisions of the Crimea conference of the leaders of the three allied powers in February 1945. Reagan must understand, the RHEINISCHE POST writes, that the conference decisions and the postwar borders in Europe can only be altered at the cost of a third world war.

TASS CONDEMNS GROWING REVANCHISM IN FRG

LD231816 Moscow TASS in English 1704 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 23 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Robert Serebrennikov writes:

Bonn officials do not like it when they are being accused of encouraging those in the FRG who brazenly make revanchist claims to Poland and Czechoslovakia, who seek the revision of the post-war peaceful arrangement in Europe. But facts refute their allegations that there are no "revanchists" in West Germany and that revanchism is not encouraged by Bonn's official policy.

The shift of the concepts of the FRG ruling circles toward revanchism strikes the eye after the CDU/CSU bloc came to power in Bonn late in 1982. Having proclaimed the "German question" an "open question," official Bonn contradicts the provisions of the treaty of Moscow and other agreements of the FRG with socialist countries, the entire logic of the post-war development in Europe. "There is no doubt that the German question remains open," official spokesman for the FRG Peter Boenisch recently asserted in an interview to Springer's BILD.

Never before had there been such a big attendance of Bonn ministers and leaders of the ruling parties at various gatherings of revanchists as in the summer of 1984.

Being aware of the backing of the official authorities, the revanchists are building up their potential, seek to impart the semblance of respectability to their actions.

The "Union of Expellees" alone has a membership of 2.5 million. More than 40 leaders of the revanchist organisations hold seats in the Bundestag. As many as 20 organizations advocating the aggressive policy of revenge operate openly in Bavaria alone. The idea of militarisation and revanchism are implanted in the Bundeswehr which is called upon to remain loyal to the "Wehrmacht's tradition". Bundeswehr officers known as inveterate revanchists are rapidly promoted, fill high posts. And the weekly for the Bundeswehr's officers and men declares that the FRG is "the successor of the German Reich," representative of "entire Germany."

The revanchist attitudes are reflected directly or indirectly in a number of resolutions of the Bundestag and the Federal Constitutional Court where it is said about the need of restoring the German state "within the limits of the German Reich of 1937".

The revanchist elements and their shock organisations in the FRG intensified their activities particularly in conditions of the continued deployment of U.S. nuclear Pershings and speedy rearming of the FRG.

Revanchism represents a serious threat to peace, poisons the international atmosphere. Its ideologists and those who encourage them forget the lessons of history. The post-war peaceful arrangement in Europe is final and irreversible. It has been determined by the decisions of the Yalta and Potsdam conferences, by the treaty of Moscow, agreements of the FRG with socialist countries, the Final Act of the conference in Helsinki. To encroach on this order is adventurism with unpredictable consequences.

GRIGORYANTS: FRG CHAFES AT COCOM CURBS ON TRADE

PM231530 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent A. Grigoryants dispatch under the rubric "Backstage of Events":
"Tightening the Noose"]

[Text] Bonn -- The small Belgian town of Adenne is in a state of alarm. Unemployment there is high. Another one of the few enterprises remaining in business -- the firm "Pegard" -- is on the brink of bankruptcy. The reason is monstrously absurd: A ban has been imposed on deliveries of its products to the Soviet Union (see IZVESTIYA No 211/212).

The firm "Pegard" is located in Belgium but is owned by West Germans. This is why its fate has caused such a reaction in the FRG press. The ban originates from the notorious Consultative Group Cooperation Committee [Cocom], which was set up in 1949 to monitor exports to the socialist countries and consists of 14 NATO member countries and Japan.

According to the FRG press, Cocom is a product of the "cold war." It was created on Washington's insistence. And although its legal status is hard to define, it ties the hands of its member countries more than any other body of the Western alliance. Cocom is essentially a tool in Washington's hands, used not only to disrupt international trade but also to keep Washington's partners in hand by undermining their export positions in the world market.

When the Reagan administration came to power, the United States started using Cocom even more unceremoniously for the sake of its selfish interests. The lists of goods whose export to the socialist countries is banned are becoming longer and longer.

The United States is essentially working toward the total paralysis of East-West trade, and is almost ready to classify even pacifiers as strategic goods. On the Pentagon's orders, Cocom introduced new trade restrictions in mid-July, in particular on the export of computers, microelectronics, and computer-controlled telephone exchanges, which, it appears, make it possible to improve "strategic control systems."

People on the Rhine are not so naive as to believe that such bans and restrictions can undermine the USSR's defense potential. They are, however, perfectly well aware that Washington's arbitrariness is inflicting irreparable damage on the FRG's economic interests. The weekly STERN complains that, under pressure from the Americans, the Europeans cannot sell numerous purely civilian products to the socialist countries. If matters continue like this, it will mean an end to West Germany's "Eastern trade."

It has to be admitted that there are not too many supporters of Cocom's shortsighted measures in the FRG. They are entrenched mainly on the extreme right flank of the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union. They include Bundestag Deputy Herbert Czaja, leader of the association of revanchist Landsmannschaften, Defense Minister Manfred Woerner, and others of the thick-skulled breed. They monotonously repeat the Pentagon's nonsensical claim that exports of technology to the socialist countries supposedly "help them release capacities for military production." As for sober-minded political and business circles, they make no secret of their dissatisfaction with being ordered about by the Reagan administration and openly ridicule the absurd arguments of the proponents of embargoes and sanctions. For example, the West German Economist Juergen (netsold) ironically remarks that no Cocom has managed to hinder Soviet successes in outer space. "The Soviet Union has overtaken the Americans and has achieved this with the help of its own technology." Observers generally note that the importance of technology exports to the socialist countries is "extremely exaggerated." This, they stress, also applies to all the other forms of embargo, which increasingly often produce a boomerang effect.

UNSERE ZEIT's observer, for example, is convinced that the hardening of the embargo policy hits the United States' West European partners harder than anyone else because the latest space experiments and the laying of the gas pipeline from Siberia to West Europe ahead of schedule confirm that the Soviet Union can secure the highest economic and scientific achievements without the vaunted Western "know-how." The author cites additional convincing statistics by way of confirmation: In 1983 the USSR exported five times as many computers as it imported from Italy, the United States, the FRG, France, and Japan together.

The very same theme is developed by other press organs. The Americans' demands, one of them writes, will be a heavy blow to the West German economy. Here is an elementary example: Some FRG machine building firms hope to increase the export of textile equipment to socialist countries as a result of the introduction of electronics. If program control instruments are classified as "strategic goods" the FRG economy will suffer considerable losses. It is appropriate to recall that 1 in every 10 machine tools produced in the FRG is exported to the USSR. Many firms ship one-half of their output to the socialist countries. The embargo policy is fraught with irreparable losses for them.

This is why increasingly often the West German press reproachfully stresses that people in the Pentagon make much broader use of the term "applicable for military purposes" than people in the FRG. This is, of course, done for far from selfless motives. The point is that the United States is using Cocom not only to wage a "cold war" against the socialist countries, but also to undermine the competitive positions of its own allies, and the FRG and Japan in particular.

The weekly DIE ZEIT writes that the "U.S. great power policy" is mixed up in all this.

The history of Cocom's emergence reflects West Europe's former economic dependence on the Americans. In the seventies, however, the West Europeans acquired greater independence, and the growth of the FRG's economic potential was by no means the least cause of this. Under the new conditions, the weekly goes on, Washington is hardening its policy within Cocom, using it as a lever to make Europe once again more dependent on it. The U.S. domestic export legislation long ago surpassed even the framework of Cocom practices. And if the Americans impose their own rules on their partners, the export of most goods will either be restricted or ended altogether.

Washington's arbitrariness is already threatening normal scientific, technical, and trade ties even within the Western alliance. Increasingly often the Americans keep data secret from their partners. The U.S. Administration has drafted directives which will create new and even more serious barriers to technological exchanges within the Western alliance and will stiffen controls over the shipment of computers, semi-conductors, alloys, and biotechnology to West Europe.

Making the best of a bad job, the FRG Ministry of Economics expressed satisfaction with the results of the July conference of Cocom member countries, but immediately hastened to note that the procedure for issuing export licenses must be more flexible and easier in the future.

Legally, Cocom is nothing more than an appendage of the U.S. Embassy in Paris. Now Washington wants to dress it in Atlantic clothes and increase its budget and powers, which would mean making even more brazen use of this organ to subvert international trade and weaken its partners' competitiveness. In other words, it would pull the noose of dependence even more tightly around the necks of its Atlantic allies.

PRAVDA CITED ON U.S. MILITARY BASES IN ITALY

LD230647 Moscow TASS in English 0605 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 23 TASS -- Yet another military base has appeared in Sicily Island, Gennadiy Zafesov, PRAVDA's Rome correspondent, writes in the commentator's column of PRAVDA. In Enna Province, 16 square kilometers of Italian land have been allotted for the stationing of NATO's radar installations.

The command of the Italian Armed Forces in Sicily has stated that it "has no information" on the character of the new base. Strange as it may seem, one can believe that. The U.S. strategists feel masters on Italian soil and by no means always consider it necessary to discuss their plans and actions with its ally for the bloc. Quite often the overseas partner does not admit Italians to bases located on Italian soil together.

At present not only local politicians but the press, too, do not even mention the so-called "second key" which would ostensibly enable Italy to stand at the cruise missiles' control panel and "to be in control of the situation". The U.S. partner does not intend to admit its ally to its launch buttons. At the same time it is busy turning Italy into a nuclear launching site and, consequently, into a possible target for a retaliatory strike.

Speaking of the increase in military preparations in Italy, one cannot fail to note that the modernization of the Italian Army, the Air Force and the Navy is taking place along with the growth of the number of military bases. Increasingly great attention is being devoted to the Navy in accordance with the new doctrines of NATO and the Pentagon. Italy's own military-industrial complex, which is interested in an increase in militarist tendencies, grows stronger.

However, together with this, anti-war and anti-missile forces and sentiments markedly grow in Italy. Demonstrators again and again block the roads leading to the missile base at Comiso. People of goodwill pool efforts to avert the threat of outbreak of a nuclear conflagration and to put a barrier to the cancerous tumor of militarism which subordinates Italy to the interests of the imperialists, Gennadiy Zafesov points out in conclusion.

GREECE: NO JOINT MILITARY EXERCISES WITH U.S.

LD222327 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] Our correspondent Yuriy Fokin reports from Athens:

The decision by Greece to refuse to hold on its territory Greek-U.S. military exercises, planned for 1-16 September in the northern part of the country, and NATO military maneuvers in the Aegean Sea, which are being planned for September-October of this year, has caused widespread public reaction in the country. Democratic Greece has greeted this important foreign policy step by its government with satisfaction. Commentaries in the progressive press are stressing that this decision meets the aims of strengthening the climate of trust and good-neighborliness in the region, and reflects the invariability and consistency of the course of the ruling PASOK party, for detente, and for consolidating peace on earth.

The responses published today reflect the opinion of the overwhelming majority of Greek people. The responses show a deep anxiety over the fate of the world, which is in great danger owing to the imperialist circles of the United States and NATO, who are conducting a policy of expansionism, international terrorism, and the arms race. Public and political figures note the importance of further uniting all peace-loving forces in the cause of defending peace, intensifying the struggle against the policy of blackmail and threats on the part of international imperialism, expanding the struggle to save Greece from U.S. nuclear weapon military bases, and turning the Balkans and the Mediterranean Sea into nuclear-free zones.

ARAB-SOVIET COMMERCE COUNCIL MEETING ENDS

LD231740 Moscow TASS in English 1616 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 23 TASS -- The Council of the Arab-Soviet Chamber of Commerce ended its 5th meeting with the signing of a joint communique. The meeting was attended by delegations from the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the General Union of the Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture of Arab Countries and the Soviet foreign trade associations, which are members of the Arab-Soviet Chamber of Commerce, and representatives of the Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Jordan, Iraq, Kuwait, Lebanon, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Syria, the Yemen Arab Republic, Sudan and the United Arab Emirates. The participants in the meeting exchanged information about practical work in the field of mutual cooperation and noted its steady and mutually beneficial character. It was pointed out that the Arab-Soviet Chamber of Commerce plays an important role in facilitating the development of mutual trade.

At the same time the sides stressed the need to look for new and effective forms of cooperation. In this connection a wish was expressed to study the possibility of opening an office of the General Union of the Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture of Arab Countries in Moscow or setting up a collective Arab trade centre on the basis of the association "Sovincentre" of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

The participants in the meeting pointed out the successful development of trade and economic relations between the USSR and Arab countries and spoke out for further expanding and deepening all-round contacts between Soviet and Arab organizations and firms.

Special attention was paid at the meeting to questions of increasing Soviet exports of machines and equipment to Arab countries. The sides expressed readiness to step up exchanges of delegations from the business circles of Arab countries and the Soviet Union for a closer acquaintance with the export possibilities of the Soviet industry.

Shared interest was expressed in developing the most promising forms of bilateral economic cooperation, in particular, buy-back deals and deals on general-contract terms. The participants in the meeting pointed out big opportunities available for doing this.

The meeting admitted the Chambers of Commerce and Industry of the Soviet constituent republics of Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan as new members of the Arab-Soviet Chamber of Commerce.

The Council of the Arab-Soviet Chamber of Commerce will hold the next, 6th meeting in one of the Arab countries in 1985.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION VISITS ANGOLA

Delegation Arrives

LD221029 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation, led by Comrade Barkauskas, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, left Moscow for Angola today on an official visit at the invitation of the Angolan People's Assembly. The delegation arrived in Angola today.

The delegation will also pay an official visit to Mozambique at the invitation of the Mozambique People's Assembly.

Meetings Held

LD231357 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0940 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Luanda, 23 Aug (TASS) -- A meeting has been held in the capital of the People's Republic of Angola between the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation, here on an official visit, led by Antanas Barkauskas, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and deputies of the People's Assembly of the People's Republic of Angola. Taking part in the meeting for the Angolan side were Lopo do Nascimento, member of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] Labor Party Central Committee, member of the People's Assembly Standing Commission, and minister of planning; Casimir Sergio Franco, second secretary of the People's Assembly; and other officials.

In the Soviet parliamentarians, stated Lopo do Nascimento, we welcome sincere friends who by their deeds have proven their solidarity with the Angolan people over the long years of their struggle for independence. The visit by the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation permits us to become better acquainted with the rich experience of the land of the soviets in building socialism.

As a result of imperialism's aggressive actions, which have sharply increased since the Reagan administration came into office in the United States, the construction of a new life in Angola, the minister noted, is being carried out in an extremely complex military-political situation. The imperialist circles are trying to restore their domination in the region, rendering all-around support for the counterrevolutionary gangs in the People's Republic of Angola and in other independent African states. In these conditions the Soviet Union's fraternal assistance is of important significance for the Angolan people.

A meeting and conversation also took place between the head of the Soviet delegation and Roberto di Almeida, candidate member of the Politburo, secretary of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party and member of the Standing Commission of the People's Assembly of the People's Republic of Angola.

EX-CIA AGENT FORESEES U.S. INVASION OF NICARAGUA

LD231715 Moscow TASS in English 1658 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Panama City August 23 TASS -- New facts attesting to the United States' preparation for an outright military aggression against Nicaragua came to light here. A former CIA agent who asked for quite understandable reasons not to reveal his name told PRENSA LTINA news agency that U.S. forces might invade Nicaragua in November.

He said that if Reagan has doubts about his victory in the elections, he might issue an order to launch an intervention several days before November 6 in order to capitalise on the chauvinistic attitudes of voters. The former CIA agent said that the U.S. Administration had created a powerful propaganda apparatus whose aim is to inculcate in Americans the idea that allegedly, a considerable part of narcotics reaches the United States from Nicaragua and thus to cause hatred for Nicaraguans for the "attempts to destroy the health of young Americans."

The propaganda machine mobilised by the White House also spreads insinuations that it is the revolutionary Nicaragua that bears the responsibility for the civil war in Salvador and for the aggravation of the situation in Central America as a whole.

Reagan plans to do to Nicaragua what he has done to Grenada, said the former CIA agent. He intends to block Nicaragua from the sea and then to send a large landing force into the area of the capital's airport. He might use as a pretext for the launching of hostilities the need to "defend American lives" or something else of this kind.

U.S., HONDURAS BEGIN 'LEMPIRA' EXERCISES

LD210622 Moscow TASS in English 0620 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Washington August 21 TASS -- American-Honduran military exercises, codenamed "Lempira", has begun in Honduras.

As was reported by the Pentagon, involved in the exercises are units of U.S. special forces, which were moved to Honduras from bases in Fort Bragg (North Carolina) and Fort Gulick (Panama). American "Green Berets", who left behind a bloody trace during the U.S. war in Vietnam, are holding these exercises jointly with Honduran commandoes. These are second such exercises this summer. The exercises are to last till the end of August.

MOSCOW LAW ENFORCEMENT SHORTCOMINGS NOTED

PM231127 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 19 Aug 84 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Taking Care of Public Property"]

[Text] A conference of raykom first secretaries, gorkom section chiefs, and leading workers of Moscow City Soviet has been held at Moscow Gorkom.

It examined measures to strengthen discipline and law and order, safeguard socialist property, and combat embezzlement, bribe-taking, and other abuses in trade, public catering, and the fruit and vegetable industry. V.P. Trushin, secretary of Moscow Gorkom, delivered a report.

The following addressed the conference -- V.I. Alidin, chief of USSR KGB Directorate for Moscow City and Oblast; A.N. Sterligov, chief of the Moscow Gorispolkom Main Administration of Internal Affairs Administration of Struggle Against Embezzlement of Socialist Property and Speculation; B.A. Gryaznov, first secretary of Frunzenskiy Raykom; A.V. Korovitsyn, first secretary of Kiyevskiy Raykom; V.A. Zharov, first secretary of Timiryazevskiy Raykom; V.V. Skitev, first secretary of Dzerzhinskiy Raykom; and T.V. Chernyakova, secretary of Baumanskiy Raykom.

V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow Gorkom, delivered a speech at the conference.

The conference stressed that the tasks under discussion, on which the Moscow Gorkom Bureau recently adopted a resolution, are a continuation of the consistent work in this direction and an integral part of the system of measures being implemented by the gorkom in fulfilling the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee February (1984) Plenum, the resolutions of the Central Committee Politburo, and the instructions of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on questions of strengthening organization and discipline and intensifying the struggle against all kinds of abuses which harm the cause of building a new society. The persistent and purposeful work to eliminate violations of order and expose offenders against the rules of Soviet trade is carried out under the constant monitoring of party organizations. This work helps to improve services to the population, fulfill the state plan, and provide Muscovites and visitors to the capital with goods and services. A struggle is being waged against shortcomings, violations, and abuses. Specific decisions mobilizing communists and all working people to eradicate negative phenomena in the city's life were made on these questions in 1982-1984. The result of the work carried out was, in particular, the exposure of a number of dishonest personnel among workers and leaders, who in the spheres of trade and services had embarked on a path of crime.

The conference noted shortcomings and omissions in the selection and placement of cadres and in organizational and educational work with cadres on the part of Moscow Gorispolkom and Rayispolkom workers. Connivance and irresponsibility on the part of some officials created the conditions for various abuses in the system of trade and the Fruit and Vegetable Industry. Certain main administration leaders lost their sense of party responsibility, permitted major errors in work, and failed to take decisive measures to eradicate instances of embezzlement and bribe-taking.

A serious shortcoming was the slackening off in purposeful work at enterprises of trade and the Fruit and Vegetable Industry to educate workers in the spirit of honesty, truthfulness, and high civic responsibility for the job at hand.

The economic leaders and party and trade union organizations of a number of that sphere's enterprises tolerated abuses and failed to display consideration for the state of affairs in collectives or for the improvement of workers' working, living, and leisure conditions. For this reason, there is considerable understaffing in the Main Trade Administration and the Moscow Main Administration of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, a large number of workers in the mass professions change their place of work every year, and labor discipline is low.

Party raykoms and rayon soviet ispolkoms, the conference said, must investigate the work of trade organizations more deeply and make fuller use of the rights granted them to bring order into these collectives, seeking to eradicate the noted shortcomings. We must be resolute in increasing exactingness toward economic leaders and party organizations in the trade services sphere for the fulfillment of measures to ensure the safeguarding of socialist property, eradicate any law violations, and intensify all political education work in collectives.

It is necessary to considerably raise the standard of party work at enterprises of the trade and services sphere, strengthen their primary party organizations, and seek to increase the party stratum by the selection of honest and conscientious leaders who have a knowledge of people and pay great attention of cadres. Party organizations must make more active use of the right to monitor management activity.

Crucial tasks face the city's lawenforcement organs and the main administrations' control and auditing services. Their workers must function efficiently and promptly close off any paths for criminal encroachment on public property.

The conference participants stressed the importance of a more businesslike and energetic influence on the radical improvement of the work of trade, public catering, and services sphere enterprises on the part of the soviet, their standing commissions, and deputies. Constant patronage of trade and public catering enterprises by labor collectives must be organized, and worker control must be enhanced.

The conference expressed the firm confidence that the struggle against encroachments on public property is not a temporary campaign. The work to combat abuses in the sphere of trade and services to the population must be purposeful and permanent in nature and must be carried out persistently and uncompromisingly.

COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER ON TV EXPANSION PLANS

PM230931 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Aug 84 Second Edition p 5

[Interview with V.A. Shamshin, USSR minister of communications, by TASS correspondent M. Gorbacheva: "Television: Today and Tomorrow" -- date, place not given]

[Text] The teletype has brought a report stating that a Moskva satellite communications reception station has begun operation in the Latvian settlement of Kolka.

The talk between USSR Minister of Communications V.A. Shamshin and TASS correspondent M. Gorbacheva began with this news.

"This is just one of thousands of small stations being commissioned in the country every year," the minister said. "Not so long ago television transmitter stations were constructed only in densely populated regions of the country, and each of them provided television broadcasting coverage to territories with populations in the tens or hundreds of thousands."

"Today, as we can see, these stations are being installed in places with a small number of inhabitants. The state is sparing no expense to develop the television broadcasting network; for instance, the installation of a satellite communications receiving station with a television retransmitter for the inhabitants of a small population center costs thousands and sometimes tens of thousands of rubles per viewer. Yet, more and more television is penetrating into regions of low population density. The blue screens are lighting up at reindeer herders' camps and in mountain hamlets, at meteorological stations and geologists' field bases.

"Communication workers are among the first to arrive at the major construction sites in unsettled areas. This was the case on the Baykal-Amur Railroad route and the route of the Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod gas pipeline, and it also happened at Tyumen Oblast's northern deposits. The first apartment blocks were commissioned and, almost simultaneously, the satellite communications receiving stations went into operation. We are convinced the prompt organization of television broadcasting in major construction site regions is of great importance in attracting worker cadres and creating favorable conditions for their work and daily life."

[Gorbacheva] A developed material and technical base is needed for a few dozen inhabitants of an Arctic settlement, for instance, to be able to watch Central Television broadcasts.

[Shamshin] Television technology today is a very complex, interconnected package of technical facilities through which programs are created, broadcast over a long distance, relayed, and received on domestic television sets.

The level of development of the material and technical base of television broadcasting is determined to a considerable degree by the development of the television broadcasting network. Right now it has hundreds of thousands of radio relay, cable, and satellite communications channels and nearly 500 large and 500 small transmitter stations. Add to that the 90 Orbita satellite communications stations and over 3,000 Ekran and Moskva stations. That is the kind of "stock" in the possession of our communications workers responsible for broadcasting television signals from Moscow to all corners of our boundless motherland, and from the capitals of the union republics and dozens of kray and oblast centers within the relevant regions.

The sector's workers have the right to be proud of their achievements. However, it is not in their nature to rest on their laurels.

The latest CPSU Central Committee Politburo session discussed the question of developing the material and technical base of television broadcasting in 1984 - 1990. It was noted that the achievements of scientific and technical progress open up new opportunities for developing multiprogram color television.

[Gorbacheva] Please describe in more detail how work is proceeding on expanding the reception area of the two Central Television channels.

[Shamshin] In recent years television services for the population have been raised to a new qualitative level. The Central Television programs (virtually all Central Television programs are in color) will be seen not only by inhabitants of the European part of the country, but also by those of Siberia, the Far East, Sakhalin, and Chukotka. While attention was previously focused on expanding the reception area for the first All-Union Television channel, now the question is raised of expanding the transmission zone for the second Central Television channel.

In this year alone, technical facilities will be introduced for providing multiprogram television broadcasting in 26 population centers. They include Velsk in Arkhangelsk Oblast, Skovorodino in Amur Oblast, Ugorsk in the Komi ASSR, and Ulan Khol in the Kalmyk ASSR. Soon the inhabitants of the Far East, Kamchatka, Chukotka, and Sakhalin will be able to view Central second channel broadcasts. The second channel will be relayed via space communications channels to these regions.

Our "television industry" has reached the point where its further development must be determined primarily by qualitative characteristics. A whole series of major technical tasks still have to be resolved. The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution outlines a package of measures aimed at constructing, expanding, and modernizing TV relay stations and TV and radio broadcasting establishments, and developing satellite TV systems. The implementation of what has been planned, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo session noted, will make it possible to provide fuller TV facilities for the country's population and to improve the standard of operation of Soviet television as a whole.

Television has a large part to play in our people's spiritual life and in the formation of public opinion. Soviet communications workers are making their contribution to the development of this important means for the working people's ideological and cultural education.

NEW TV RELAY STATION STARTS UP IN KAMCHATKA

PM201557 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 18 Aug 84 p 4

[S. Kashin report: "Transmissions From Moscow"]

[Text] Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy -- The screens of black and white and color television sets have come alive in the homes of residents of Aleutskiy Rayon, Kamchatka Oblast. Now every population center on the peninsula can watch programs from Moscow.

BRIEFS

TASHKENT TV STATION -- Mounting of TV and radio transmitters has been completed at the new television station in Tashkent. After installing aerial devices, workers began adjustment work on sophisticated equipment. All the work is being carried out at an accelerated pace in order to switch on all four programs soon. The new station will increase the zone of steady reception by a factor of four. A powerful signal will be received by relay equipment in remote regions of Uzbekistan. [Summary]
[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 22 Aug 84 LD]

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON FALL FIELD PREPARATION TASKS

PM231057 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Aug 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] Now is perhaps the most intensive time in the farmer's timetable: The harvest has reached the country's northern and eastern regions, the preparation for the mass harvesting of potatoes, vegetables, and industrial crops is drawing to a close everywhere, and feed is being laid in for the livestock units.

Day by day, people are persistently reminded of next year's crop. When examining the course of the harvesting and grain procurement, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo also noted the importance of the prompt performance of work connected with next year's harvest; a work brooking no delay. The time for winter sowing has come. One of the paramount problems is concern for the land and for increasing its yield. Practice proves that, where the soil is promptly prepared for spring and well treated with fertilizers, the fields yield a profit. The rewards for plowing in August are particularly generous. No matter how heavily burdened with other urgent tasks, real farmers are trying right now to bring the spring fields into the requisite condition.

Scarcely have the fields begun to empty in Belgorod Oblast than the machine operators have taken the equipment out to till the soil. Farm leaders and specialists took care to organize labor efficiently. The units are being used in two shifts, and fuel and spares have been laid in. People have been provided with good work and leisure conditions. Should there be a flaw in the mechanism, the "backup" hurries into help. Agricultural methods which help to preserve moisture and clear the fields of weeds are being used successfully. The soil is being treated with organic and mineral fertilizers. Workers on many sovkhozes and kolkhozes in Voronezh, Saratov, Volgograd, and Chelyabinsk Oblasts, and Khabarovsk Krai are accelerating the pace of field cultivation.

Potential for preparing the soil promptly and well exists virtually everywhere, but it is not being used skillfully or fully by everyone. Over 70 million hectares have been cleared of crops in the country, but only approximately one-sixth of this area has been fall-plowed. Some party and economic leaders and local soviets are displaying indifference and complacency and are not making full use of the reserves and the technical facilities which the countryside and its partners possess. The disruptions in the pace of the harvest flowline and the backing in soil preparation on certain farms in Kaluga and Smolensk Oblasts can be explained by slack organization of work and low productivity of machines. This is the prime reason for a considerable shortfall in the harvest. This year, too, many farms are harvesting only 10 quintals of grain per hectare or less, and there is a large shortage of other produce. Conclusions must be drawn from this and every field must be provided with the correct agricultural equipment.

Rayon agro-industrial associations have an important role to play in increasing field yield. They coordinate the partners' operations and strive to make better use of manpower and resources. But some rayon agro-industrial associations are still not showing full concern for next year's crop. Thus, a considerable proportion of tractors are not ready for work in a number of oblasts in Kazakhstan and elsewhere. Subunits of the Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture did not help sovkhozes and kolkhozes to repair those tractors in time and did not provide the necessary spares, and rayon agro-industrial association councils failed to take swift measures to ensure that all plowing units were out in the fields on time.

Party, soviet, and economic organs must give prompt assistance to laggards. For example, mechanized detachments and links are being set up to this end in a number of rayons. Equipped with all the essentials for work, they are sent to help those who are in difficulty.

The productivity of the fields depends to a considerable extent on the agrochemical service. It is now important not merely to plow the soil, but also to increase its productive capacity. The practice of a number of agrochemical services to agriculture (Selkhozkhimiya) enterprises which have concluded contracts with farms for the comprehensive treatment of the land is worthy of attention. Agrochemical workers are ensuring that a guaranteed harvest is obtained from those lands. This work is being successfully done on sovkhozes and kolkhozes in Orel and Omsk Oblasts, for example. Selkhozkhimiya associations, in conjunction with agronomists, are determining and increasing stocks of organic and mineral fertilizers and liming materials and are making skillful and intelligent use of them in the preparation for fall plowing. The overall picture is not so satisfying, however. Year in, year out, some places "forget" to use organic and other fertilizers in the fall plowing. As a result, soil fertility on some farms in the Non-Chernozem Zone, for example, is falling. Even now little is being done to increase it.

Reclaimed lands are of inestimable value. Agro-industrial complex workers are setting themselves the task of increasing the yield of each improved hectare even more next year. On the reclaimed areas, as everywhere else, the soil is being treated and its fertility improved. Areas are now being leveled and hydrotechnical facilities brought up to par. Nevertheless, a number of places are slow to carry out these important measures. Some farms in Belorussia and certain other republics, krais, and oblasts have still not genuinely begun the treatment of the reclaimed lands.

Farmers are consistently assimilating zonal soil-protection farming systems, which are an important method of intensifying plant cultivation, maintaining and increasing fertility, and increasing moisture. Promptly and correctly prepared fall plowland is an important element of these systems. Specialists and machine operators are called on to ensure that it is correctly used; much in this work depends on workers in industry, but their fulfillment of the countryside's orders is not always efficient. Some enterprises are failing to dispatch fertilizers and land improvement products on time. The countryside is still not receiving sufficient machinery for the moldboardless method of soil treatment and other implements of the soil-protection system. This situation must be rectified more quickly.

Concern for the land and its preparation for spring should now be at the center of attention of rural party organizations, local soviets, and agricultural organs. While relying on trade union and Komsomol organs and the aktiv at large, it is important to set up effective competition among machine operators for the fast and high quality performance of this work and to ensure the efficient use of moral and material incentives. It is a communist duty to set examples of labor valor in the fields and to lead comrades on to new heights.

Next year's harvest must be prepared now. Farmers understand the truth of this very well; their lives are already full of concern for next spring, and they are working to increase the potential of the fields.

IZVESTIYA SURVEYS USSR HARVESTING PROGRESS

PM231600 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 2

[O. Pavlov "Agricultural Review": "Past the Halfway Mark"]

[Excerpts] The USSR Central Statistical Administration has reported that by Monday 20 August, grain and pulse crops in the country had been cut on 61.4 million hectares and threshed on 57.3 million hectares, the amount threshed being 93 percent of the amount cut.

Pulses have been harvested on 4.3 million hectares. Flax has been pulled on 361,000 hectares, which represents 34 percent of the sown area.

Sown and natural grasses have been cut on 74.7 million hectares. Procurements amount to 55.6 million metric tons of hay, 61.1 million metric tons of haylage, 40.5 million metric tons of silage, and 43.9 million metric tons of straw.

Some 28.9 million hectares of ground -- 72 percent -- have been prepared for winter crop sowing. Winter crops have been sown on 6 million hectares. Fall plowing has been carried out on 11.1 million hectares, which is 10 percent [of the plan].

The farms in Azerbaijan and Volyn Oblast, having fulfilled their plans, are shipping grain in excess of the target. Procurement is well organized in Stavropol Kray and in Ternopol, Ivov, Zhitomir, Rovno, Moscow, and Tula Oblasts. High grade wheat is arriving from the farms in the Kabardino-Balkar ASSR and in Rostov, Kuybyshev, Dnepropetrovsk, and Tselinograd Oblasts. The inflow of rye has increased and its procurement is progressing well, especially in Belorussia, Tataria, and Ryazan and Ivanovo Oblasts.

I have already had occasion to write that farms here and there are experiencing difficulties with winter crop seeds. The Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Procurements, and the rayon agro-industrial associations are resolving many current questions of the supply of farms with seed materials. According to statistical data, at present 93 percent of the checked winter crop seeds are up to standard; 83 percent have been classified grade I or grade II. The USSR Council of Ministers has accepted a proposal by the above-mentioned departments: In order to supply farms which have suffered from the drought, additional procurements of high grade and hybrid seeds of winter wheat, rye, spring barley, corn, and other crops are to be made for state stocks from the 1984 harvest, and farms are to be paid appropriate additional sums of money.

Feed procurement remains one of the most important of all the many jobs that have to be done in August. Now is the time when late silage crops and second-cut grasses are ripening and the intermediate crops are coming along. There are still many reserves for building up livestock units' feed stocks.

MOSCOW REPORTS ON RSFSR FEED PROCUREMENT

LD232035 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Aleksandr Ruvinskiy commentary]

[Text] About 10 percent of the first cut of grass now remains to be gathered on the country's meadows. Stocks of hay and haylage have markedly increased during the last week and now exceed 116 million tons. This is noted in the latest statistical report, however, analysis shows that not all reserves for adding to feed stocks are being used by farms.

In the Russian Federation, for example, this work is being rapidly carried out by kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Pskov and Kostroma Oblasts. During the past week 16 percent of the planned total of feed has been procured in Maritime Kray. Fairly good rains have fallen during August in a number of areas in the European part of the country.

The grasses are growing fast. The second cut has now begun, which is also a substantial reserve for building up feed stocks. However, haymaking is going slowly on many farms in the Central Chernozem Region, Penza and Ulyanovsk Oblasts, and in the east, in Buryat and Iuva ASSR's. In the Russian Federation 20 krays, oblasts and autonomous republics are already stockpiling above-plan haylage. However, specialists consider that Ivanovo, Kalinin and Belgorod Oblasts are not using all opportunities for the preparation of this feed. Mass silage production has been underway in all areas since the beginning of August. Farms in Russia have already stockpiled 67 million tons of silage. The amount of silage containing preservatives and various mineral additives is increasing, as do stocks of vitamin grass meal. Here one should note that whereas each unit in Maritime Kray, for example, has already produced over 300 tons of granules, with roughly the same quantity being turned out in Leningrad Oblast and Karelia ASSR, the figure for Ryazan and Gorkiy Oblasts is only slightly over 70 tons per unit. But this equipment should now be working around the clock.

One should also mention the quality of feed. The productivity of animals depends on this, first and foremost, during the winter months. In the Russian Federation, as a whole, the quality of feed being procured is higher than in previous years. Two-thirds of the total quantity of hay is now in the first and second grades, but up to half of the feed being stockpiled by farms in Kirov and Yaroslavl Oblasts is ungraded. Checks reveal that the quality of haylage in Kursk Oblast and Chechen-Ingush ASSR is low.